













**BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.**

To those of my correspondents who, like one whose letter is now before me, wish to sell specimens of animal monstrosities, &c. I would like to say a word or two. Some of them seem to imagine that there is some institution or museum which is ready to buy all the specimens of three-legged ducks, two-

## THE ACTOR.

It is understood that Mr. Tree is about to play Hamlet. Very wisely, however, he w

## GENERAL CHATTER.

The washerwomen's demonstration was so distinct success in its way. Not that it was of a character to have much effect on public opinion; its merit consisted in the humor and its accompaniments of the scene. The ladies themselves seemed to regard the whole affair as a splendid joke, and the spectators, quick for falling in with this idea, gave way to their tempered chaff and frolic. It must be admitted that the samples of laundresses' show did not give countenance to the theory that they are horribly down-trodden. Never have I seen more healthy looking women than the many joyful women, their positive

I saw such a love of a frock in this 'pre-old-fashi'ed fabric at a garden party, that must tell you about it. The ground colour was a dark heliotrope covered with sprays of a little purple and yellow 'etch-like' flow. It was made over a foundation and bodicing of sateen, the same colour as the ground, and the skirt was gathe-

**MR. WHEELER**

There are some London clubs, I regret to say, which appear deaf to remonstrance about their objectionable practices on the roads. Within metropolitan boundaries proper traffic should be tolerably, having a wholesome fear of the police before their eyes. But no sooner do they get outside that area than they

A MARTYR FOR SEVERAL YEARS."

**COMPLETE RELIEF FROM PAIN AND STIFFNESS.**

**SEQUAN'S PRAIRIE FLOWER** is the Best Home  
Indigestion, Dropsy, and Kidney Complaints; **SEQUAN'S**  
**OIL** is the Best Liniment and Embrocation; and **SEQUAN'S**  
**INSTANT RELIEF** is the Best Pain Killer.

**SOLD EVERYWHERE.**















**MRS**

to that they should so order their affairs as to save as much time and unnecessary trouble as possible. This they are to do by dividing themselves into three committees, each of which will hear all business connected with particular groups of industries. Thus, one group will deal with the mining, iron, engineering, hardware, shipbuilding, and cognate trades; another with shipping, canals,

third devotes itself to the textile, spinning, chemical, building, and miscellaneous trades. The proceedings on Wednesday were confined to the second of these committees, Group B. The commissioners commenced work by hearing evidence from witnesses representative of the labouring classes working in industries connected with the shipping on the Thames, and among these was Mr.

MCCARTHY, well-known in connection with the great dock strike. Mr. MCCARTHY showed himself, as might have been expected, an advocate of the most crude and fanciful remedies for existing distress. A man who thinks that if public works be undertaken by the municipalities and do not prove a financial success, the deficiencies ought to be made up out of the rates, may at once be set down among the utterly unpractical people who think that economic laws can be successful.

ly set at defiance by a few strokes of the  
winner's pen. If the Labour Commis-  
sion does nothing else, it will at least give  
the public an opportunity of judging of  
the value of a variety of suggestions for  
the improvement of the condition of the  
classes, some of them highly absurd.  
And in any case the appointment of the  
commission is a well-meant action on the  
part of the present Government.

**THE PRINCE'S ACKNOWLEDGMENT.**  
By the manly and straightforward course which the Prince of WALES has taken in promptly and frankly acknowledging the error of judgment he committed in agreeing to keep secret the accusation against Sir WILLIAM GORDON LUMMING, the prince has done much to efface the unpleasant impression made upon the public mind. When the matter was brought before the

SECRETARY OF STATE for WAR was commissioned by the prince to acknowledge on his behalf the error which has been committed, and public opinion has unanimously expressed its satisfaction with the course taken by the prince. After all, the prince, though holding the rank of field-marshal, has never gone in for a systematic study of the QUEEN'S regulations, and we can well believe that, on the occasion in question he practically

forgot that he was, technically, a soldier, and he merely acted upon the impulse of his good nature which prompted him to screen a personal friend of his own from the terrible consequences of the dishonourable conduct imputed to him. From the strict military point of view the prince had, of course, no right to do that. It was his duty to report the charge, but, for the reason given above, he did not do so. For that omission the prince was

has expressed his regret, as also  
Mr. BERKELEY LEVETT, the  
youngest of the military men involved in  
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Having left the service, General WILLIAMS  
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**WALES and Mr. LEVETTE.**

**METALLIC BRIDGES.**

Hard upon the news of the recent terrible railway accident in Switzerland which was caused by the collapse of a bridge, comes General HUTCHINSON'S report as to the accident at the Portland road bridge, near Norwood Junction, on the 1st of May. That accident, which might have been highly disastrous to life

and property, was caused by the failure of a cast-iron girder which had been in its place for thirty-one years. During the whole of that time the girder had concealed in it a very serious flaw, a flaw which could not be detected either during manufacture or after the girder had been placed in its position even with very careful inspection. Even independently of that defect the girder was not strong enough; and as long ago as 1876 the railway company had been recommended to substitute stronger

girders. For its neglect to act upon that recommendation General HUTCHINSON considers the company to be deserving of much blame. With that opinion the common sense of the public will certainly agree. But the most important consideration is this—that such a flaw can exist undetected in one cast-iron girder similar defects may, presumably, be latent in all cast-iron girders. But cast-iron being considerable

cheaper than wrought-iron, it is likely to be largely used by railway companies. Indeed there are no fewer than five other cast-iron girder bridges on the Brighton line, the condition of which may or may not be all that it should be. In view of this report it is, therefore, the duty of all companies to replace cast-iron by wrought-iron wherever the former is in use as speedily as possible. Moreover, the Board of Trade ought to be empowered to do something more than

merely "recommend" alterations without the power to enforce its recommendations. If a ship be reported to be unseaworthy she can be examined and detained, if the report prove true, until such time as a ship has been put to rights. Similarly it ought to be within the powers of the Board of Trade to close any bridge until it has been rendered entirely safe for traffic. We shall hope to see the present occasion utilised to bring about that highly desirable

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Mr. Buller, Q.C., one of the Commissioners

Wm. Catagary.



MR. CATTAGAY.

against her trustee.  
He found one alleged  
Winnifred had been  
stand, and another  
sick in her eyes and  
There was also a letter  
part, in which that lady  
few Scotland Yard, and  
at none of the officials  
responsibility. One  
duty to protect life and  
er said, "All my wit-  
three are in a lunatic  
n, and three are dead."  
that the coup she was  
and that she was rushing  
ace

"Tootsie-moose,"  
the alleged lunatic said,  
"a Germanman another of  
us has the Home Secretary  
with him?"—The next  
Indeworth, Q.C., said,  
"He killed? My mother  
bit was placed in the  
corridor."—"Mr. Indeworth  
document, in which  
at £50,000 would com-  
pany and damage that had  
Conservative Govern-  
ment then stated that  
it contained an extraordi-  
nary finding in a four-wheeled  
and then to Det-insp.  
of a valuable diamond  
included, "I appealed to  
your good men."—"Sir Han-

from Mrs. Cathcart described as "a Catholic convertress." They included members of Parliament, legal gentlemen, &c., and numbered in all fifty-seven persons, all of them being Conservatives. That, continued the learned counsel, was part of the sad correspondence that he had felt it his duty to read. The lady was rich, and the whole of the money that she possessed could be spent on her. She would consent to an establishment where she would be comforted, but to leave her, and, surely, he submitted, it was only humanity that a woman suffering, unfortunately, from the strange hallucinations that Mrs. Cathcart was should be placed in an asylum where she would be cared for.—After Sir Henry James had read a letter of the alleged lunatic, in which she said she had been compelled to fly from Sir Jackson because "my husband was a wicked doctor," and "my children were

before them, and that jury would have, Mr. Cathcart before them, and he would swear that at the times alleged he was in Scotland. He would also state that he had never attempted to do anything to endanger the life of his wife, and as to the allegations that he had set people to watch her, he would deny them in toto. When a lady said that she was constantly agitated from the fear of being seized, and that she thought she was being followed, and went about town with a tooth-brush, he asked the jury to say that she was not in her right mind. They would have a large number of witnesses before them, and, perhaps, evidence of a conflicting nature; but he relied up the correspondence which was of most extraordinary character. The jury said that they were of opinion that the lady had died, in the course of her many legal difficulties, of a great number of solicitors, including Mr. Freshfield, the solicitor to the Bank of England, and all these gentlemen would say that they were of the opinion that the lady was not in her right mind. He did not wish to introduce any other painful circumstances into the case, but he thought that he would let the jury know that this was not the only case of insanity in the family.—Sir C. Russell: Will you give me the name?—Sir H. James: Yes, but I am quite willing to leave the question out.—Sir C. Russell: No.—Sir H. James: Then it was Mrs. Cathcart's uncle—Mr. Urwin's brother—who was confined in a lunatic asylum.—Sir C. Russell hoped that it would be sufficient to satisfy the jury, and replied that it would.—The learned counsel then closed his speech by asking the jury to say in face of the correspondence he had read that Mrs. Cathcart was not a sane person.

ceived from Mrs. Cathcart, she alleged that she had been forcibly seized by her husband, and expressed serious apprehension for the future.—Did she not write you alleging that her husband had illused her and that her property was being distributed without her consent?—Witness (after pause). Yes.—Mr. Benjamin Frowie, (the Mayor of Longton, gave evidence to the effect that he had received numerous letters from Mrs. Cathcart, one including a cheque drawn upon Messrs. Childs. He had never met Mrs. Cathcart. She telegraphed witness from the Savoy Hotel, requesting him to send a nurse. He refused and suggested that she should send her nurse. On the following day, Mrs. M. Indrick: Did you send her the nurse? No.—You received a letter from the lady, in which she said that the police at New Scotland Yard had stated that it was not their duty to pro-

best hotel to hotel; also that she had to rush to the hotel to look with only a toothbrush and a change of clothes. She was exasperated by the situation. "The hotel was a very nice one," she recalled. "The lady was one asking you to strike a poor husband named one of the list of voters." "Because she was an ardent Liberal, and I did not wish her husband to have a vote?" "I don't know," Mr. Dudley Herbert Pope, the manager of a type-writing establishment at 10, Shaftesbury street, said. "I have never heard of the case." "The lady was in Chamberlain's office," Mr. Osbert said. "I have many written statements to him, all of which were of a most extraordinary character." "If I could," Mr. Herbert Pope said, "I would like to interview her. She is a very interesting person." "Oh, yes. And about pleasant?" "I don't know," Mr. Herbert Pope said. "I have never heard of the case."

—Mrs. Charles Vogler, Midland Hotel, St. Pancras, gave evidence describing the visits paid by Mrs. Cathcart to the hotel, from November last to January of this year. She stated that Mrs. Cathcart was always in the water, but that was unimportant. She remembered her leaving at two or three o'clock in the morning, and after going to the railway station returning and entering someone else's room. She went out to the station without her boots and telephoned for her boots to be

On Friday Sir H. James, addressing the Commissioners, said he was informed that eminent medical men, whose services were worthy of full consideration, had taken the view that rest and treatment might give considerable benefit to Mrs. Cathcart. His client, Mr. Cathcart, very earnestly desired to take every course that might contribute to such a result. Therefore, he had placed himself entirely in the hands of his counsel, and, in accordance with their advice, he had written from the master that this inquiry must be adjourned. He personally spoke in this

gentle way in the hope that no possible imputation should rest on anybody, and the application he now made was for the inquiry to be adjourned, and he hoped that the result would be such as every one must wish to see.

—Sir C. Russell said he had not much to add to what had been said. Of course, the court could not adjourn the proceedings in its jurisdiction under the Act in question, and that was to do what the court considered best in the interest of the person mainly concerned, and it was quite true what his learned friend had said that communications had passed between them, and he desired to express his strong opinion that the best interest of the lady would be secured by the adjournment of the proceedings, and that should be made. In saying that he made no observation either as to the conduct of the petitioner or as to the conduct of the respondent; it would be understood by everybody that the lady did not abate in any degree the position her counsel had been instructed to take up.—Sir H. James said he hoped it would be understood that the petitioner did not change his position.—The Commissioner said he entirely approved of the adjournment suggested in the interests of this lady because, as Sir C. Russell said, these proceedings had one object, and one object only—the protection, not only of herself, but of her property. He thought the arrangement most desirable. He would say nothing more, but he understood that the petitioner had received a number of letters, and as to them he would say that, so far as the proceedings had gone, he saw no grounds for believing that Mr. Cathcart had behaved in any other than a very proper way under very painful circumstances. He said this in justice to him and without prejudice to Mrs. Cathcart in the slightest degree. The court would adjourn, and he would wait say to what time, and if they were wanted again in reference to it they would receive legal notice.—The proceedings then terminated.

**SUICIDE AT A HOTEL**  
On Thursday morning the dead body of a young man, who had been staying at the Imperial Hotel, Liverpool, since Tuesday, was found in a bed-room with his throat cut. A penknife and a bottle which had contained poison were found in the bed-room. The police, who were called in to find the possessor of the deceased's coat a number of letters addressed to "Mr. K. M. Allison, care of Mrs. Furlong, Fountain-road, Walton, Liverpool," and also a map of Liverpool, on which, in black lead pencil, were written the words "Farewell. Love has been the cause of all this. My life is over. I am sorry I cannot give me, and have mercy on me. Lord God." On the back of one of the letters from Greenock was written in pencil, "Good-bye, all. — R. M. ALLISON, 43, Eake-lane, Greenock." On another envelope was written, "Dear Jennie,—My brain is turned. Hoping father, Bob, and you will forgive me. I am sorry. Bob." When deceased arrived at the hotel on Tuesday he had no money, but offered a watch as security.

**MYSTERIES OF THE LAW.**  
A curious case has been decided by Mr. Vice-chancellor Bristowe in the Chancery Court of Lancashire. A Liverpool solicitor, since deceased, desiring to benefit his three daughters, made a will by which he gave to each a sum of £10,000 payable on his death. His executors, however, have discovered that his estate will only realise £19,000, and under these circumstances they were desirous of dividing this sum among the three sisters, in accordance with the provisions of the will. The matter was appealed, however, that while two of the three settlements were ante-nuptial, the third daughter was a married woman when the settlement on her was made, and on this ground Mr. Bristowe held that the claims of her two sisters must be decreed in full, and that the equity principle that settlements or bonds that are voluntary are postponed to those which are for a consideration. As the vice-chancellor put it, the law considered the claims of the husband who had entered upon marital obligations as being in a condition superior to those that could exist in the third case at the time of the marriage contract. Thus it would seem that while two sisters will receive nearly the entire amount that their father intended, the third sister will get nothing at all.

through the overheating of the fuse.

**SAVED BY HIS LETTERS.**  
Relatives in Dublin have received a letter from India, relating that Lieut. Athol Lindsay Forbes, who was dangerously wounded in an engagement with natives in Burmah three or four weeks ago, had his life saved through the intervention of his letters. He always carries the latest letters from home in the bosom of his tunic or coat. On the occasion of his wound, the packet which the last mail had brought him protected his heart from injury, though his left arm was shattered to pieces.

The wife of a farmer named Rawlings, living at Sutton, near Thirsk, has been found dead in bed, and in a few hours the husband died, and his brother-in-law is so ill that he had to be conveyed to the union hospital at Thirsk.

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### TRAIN FALLS INTO A RIVER. GREAT LOSS OF LIFE

Emergency measures to provide for the traffic. The passenger train which conveyed the members of the church societies, male and its environs, who were to take part in the festival, left at Moonchentan, was an ordinary passenger train, which left Basle at fifteen minutes past two in the afternoon. It was drawn by two engines, and consisted of a first-class carriage, a second-class carriage, a mail-carriage, a luggage van, and seven third-class carriages, the latter being almost full. The AIAO train, a passenger train, left at 4.00. The first engine had already reached the other side of the bridge when the structure gave way, and the two engines and the three first carriages following were PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER, which is at present very high. The fourth carriage was only half submerged; while the fifth, a third-class, was washed ashore, and was not damaged.

The first and second-class carriages did not leave the embankment. The first and second-class carriages were completely shattered, while the mail car was entirely submerged. No one in these carriages could be saved. The passengers in the other carriages were rescued. The mail car had rendered the work of recovering the bodies of the drowned a difficult one. The corpses on being brought up were laid out on a pierhead on the bank of the river, where the most of the bodies were recovered. The bodies of the drowned were recovered for their husbands and parents for their children. On the news of the disaster becoming known, a number of surgeons hastened from Basle to tend the injured, accompanied by the military stationed in the city. The military were sent to the brigades. All the available omnibuses in Basle were requisitioned to bring away the injured, and of whom a large number were conveyed to the hospital there. The work of rescue and clearing away the debris continued all night long. The killed and injured belong to Basle.

The first and second-class carriages were completely shattered, while the mail car was entirely submerged. No one in those carriages could be saved. The passengers in the other carriages were more or less seriously injured. The state of the river, the Birse, has rendered the work of recovering the bodies of the drowned a difficult one. The corpses on being brought up were laid out on an orchard on the bank of the river, where most heartrending scenes ensued, while looking for their husbands and parents for their children. On the news of the disaster becoming known, a number of surgeons hastened from Basle to tend the injured, accompanied by the military stationed in Basle and Liestal, and by the men of the Birse Brigade. All the available omnibuses in Basle were requisitioned to bring away the injured, of whom a large number were conveyed to Liestal, where the work of rescue and clearing away the debris continued all night. Most of the killed and injured belong to Basle.

The number of deaths is reported to be 120 and over 100 bodies have been recovered.

A PAINFUL AND TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

A passenger by the ill-fated train gives the following account of the disaster: "I was in a carriage from the end, when a fearful crash surprised us. Frightened, we awoke on another, "What was that?" but scarce a second after came a second shock. Thinking something dreadful had happened, I called out, "Legs up!" and a few persons followed my advice. Then we were jolted and tossed about as if we were in a sea, amidst a fearful crashing sound, and the carriage was smashed through at one end by the one behind us. Immediately afterwards our carriage was swung round and thrown down on to the debris of the carriage in front, one end of which was resting on the bank of the river. At first I thought it was a collision between two trains, but we were rolling down hill, and that the roof of the carriage was broken in, I guessed who was the matter, and thought we should all be killed. All this time nobody spoke a word. When the carriage ceased rolling we found ourselves on the bank of the Birse. Three of us got out, and I saw a woman endeavouring to find her way to the bank, but she was unable to find them, and was a little hurt, and then the screaming of the women and children dragged the wounded out. In our carriage besides the injured lay several women who had fainted. Our car had got loose from the one behind it, which, while we were swung off to the right, rushed on below us. The accident took place at a spot where the river embankment is very high, and the water when our carriage was sliding down the embankment to the river. The feeling was as if we were in a sleigh." One of the most awful sights was that of a dead mother holding her dead child in her arms. The first second-class through carriage on the Paris railway was also wrecked, and the passengers recalled that many English tourists are in it. This statement, however, must be received with extreme caution.

**A MEDICAL MAN CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENCES.**  
At the Guildhall Police Court, Mr. John M'Donagh, medical practitioner, of Austin Friars, was charged with attempting to obtain £250 by false pretences from Mr. Charles Gross, a doctor of medicine. — The complainant said he was a doctor of medicine, of the Infirmary, East Dulwich Grove. Through an advertisement he negotiated with the defendant for the purchase of his connection. The defendant had a book of 2500 names worth twelve guineas a week. Witness instructed his solicitor to make an offer of £250 down and all the money taken during the first year up to £650 in all. From something that came to his knowledge he did not pay the money and came to the court and laid an information against the defendant. — The defendant, a man-servant, said he formerly had a practice at 5, Austin Friars. He went there in July, 1880. He parted with that practice on the 7th of May, 1891, to the defendant. Witness told him that he had made about a guinea a week out of it. He agreed to take two bills for £250, one for £125 and the other for £125. The bills were due at three months and the other at six. Neither had matured. One of the bills for £25, was in consideration of furniture

The great gates on the Eastham section of the Manchester Ship Canal were opened as water admitted, amid the loud cheers of a number of spectators. There was a 16ft. tide in the river, and the water in the canal rose to a level of 12ft. This event has been looked forward to with great interest, indicating as it does the approaching completion of the work.

### MURDER AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE

A young married woman, named Aldridge, living at Ilkeston, on Thursday night jumped into the canal with her child, aged 13 months. Both were got out of the water by two platelayers, but the child was dead. The woman was restored with great difficulty and was taken to the Cottage Hospital where she remains in custody.

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### APPLICATION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

ground, and to have a new trial upon a verdict. There were three points he raised in his closing argument. The first was taken by surprise at the trial; the second that the jury were prevented from deciding on the first issue raised through an irregular interruption during the summing-up; the learned judge, by the counsel for the defense, and the third, that the case was fought upon one issue, that of the identity of the defendant, the *Nirvana* Murray, and decision on a totally irrelevant issue, viz., whether there was any promise of marriage. The Master of the Rolls: The jury found that there was no promise of marriage.—Candy said that the case would not last over two hours if the only issue had been promise or no promise. The trial lasted seven days because the defendant raised the issue of insanity, and the master of the Rolls said that the master of the

—promised, because his client was not the man.  
—Lord Justice Kay: Did the jury find that the defendant was Wilfred Murray?—Mr. Candy:—No; they were never asked the question.  
—Mr. Candy proceeded to urge that the defendant was a monster whose leisure was employed in thinking about seeking women whom he might seduce. The jury looked at him. After the acquaintance had been intimate, the parties having met in a bar, the defendant wrote her letters, which unfortunately preserved. He said "unfortunately preserved" for that was a subjective legitimate prejudice to her. It had been suggested that the letters had been kept by a woman of the name of Lyster, black mail, and was a good deal of force in that suggestion.

**INDECENT LETTERS.**

Those letters stamped the writer with infamy as Mr. Justice Cave said at the trial. Those indecent letters absolutely involved reputation and character of the author, and was scandalously untrue. The Attorney-general said that there should be some finding the jury as to those letters. But the jury fortunately gave no such finding.—learned counsel then read extracts from diaries written by the plaintiff, he said, "the innocent style." Not one of the above letters was dated; the day of the week was sometimes given, sometimes the day of the month, but not the year. One of the letters was read, but the jury had an opportunity inspecting all. The indecency consisted in the language. He could only use the plaintiff's diaries for the purpose of refreshing recollection. The Attorney-general said books were concocted from beginning to the end for the purpose of carrying on an abominable conspiracy against the defendant. To attribute his expressed opinion that the defendant Candy contended that one had only to look the diaries in order to be satisfied of their genuineness. It was beyond human capabilities to invent such diaries as these. Indecent letters contained no corroboration of the promise of marriage; indeed, they formed the strongest argument of his case. The jury said they were not in a position to say that the defendant had married the woman should have written letters to her. But that was where the fallacy came in, for he never intended to marry her. Lord Esher said the jury had found there was no promise to marry. The authorship of the letters did not affect that.—Candy proceeded to say that the strongest piece of corroboration was the fact that the defendant had been seen to go to a room in Park-lane in view of the approaching marriage.—Lord Esher: But could not a man hide his mistress into any house he liked?—Candy: I am innocent in such matters, lord.—Mr. Justice Lopes was sceptical. Mr. Candy: I should have thought man would have that when he intended to marry a woman. Lord Esher persisted in his view.—[Cock at 10.30.] As to the superior knowledge of the best (laughter). Against this mass of evidence the defendant alleged that the writer of the letters and the man who had the deal with the plaintiff was his secretary, whose name was Wilfred Murray.—Lord Justice Lopes: Was any photograph of Wilfred Murray produced?—Candy: No. I was never such a person. There was evidence before the court of his existence. Wilfred Murray was a pure and simple name invented for the occasion.

**THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S REPLY.**  
The Attorney-general replied on the other side. He said that for his purpose of argument he must admit that he had made out his case with regard to the loan, but he contended that there had been trustworthy evidence of any promise of marriage, and absolutely none of a roborative character. Admitting again for the purposes of argument that Hurlbert had any such one, he said that the learned counsel argued that there was no difference to the question of the promise. He pointed out that for a year previously to the incident which formed the subject of the present case the plaintiff had lived as a mistress of man; that she had sworn she had not; that Hurlbert-Murray had deserted her, and a witness had deposed to Jackson and plaintiff living as man and wife in lodgings at Chelsea in November, 1883. The plaintiff had admitted that in whatever he she went in January, 1889, at Nice or Monaco, Jackson went there too. Jackson

between the defendant and the plaintiff, and the trial judge, on his board and made the letters into a package to avoid identification. Except for the improper letters, there was produced some 120, in not one of which was there a scrap of corroboration of the promise of marriage. It had been said that the letters containing written promises had been in some mysterious way taken from the plaintiff's secretary, Crumelow, and it was a remarkable fact that the defendant had left those behind, and had retained possession of the horrible letters. The defendant was 65 years of age, and it was one of the most pathetic cases he could have met during his career at the bar. In the most emphatic language the defendant testified that he could possibly write such flimsy letters to any woman. The defendant had been posted to the same eighteen months with letters to

Lord Justice Lopes remarked that the plea of surprise amounted to nothing.—Mr. Cundie thought that after the remarks which had been made by the lordships it was not much use for him to go on and argue the merits of the case.—The lordships then gave the verdict of the jury.—After further argument the judgment was reserved.

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### ATLANTIC LINER ON FIRE IN MID-OCEAN.

A fire, which might have been of a most disastrous nature, broke out in the afterhold of the City of Richmond, Captain Reiford, during the voyage from New York to Liverpool on the night of the 9th inst., in latitude 25deg., longitude 38deg. The City of Richmond had on board 105 cabin, seventy-one second cabin, and 119 storage passengers, a crew of 140, and a cargo consisting of 2,000 tons of coal.

A fire, which might have been of a mo-

disastrous nature, broke out in the afterhold of the City of Richmond. Captain Redford during the voyage from New York to Liverpool, on the night of the 9th inst., in laid out the passengers in the following manner:—The men had on board 105 cabin, seventy-one second cabin, and 119 steerage passengers. A crew of 146, and a cargo consisting of 22 bales of cotton, provisions, meat, and the entire wardrobe of the Kendal Dramatic Company. She left New York on the 30th inst., and had favourable weather until the evening of the 7th, when she encountered a strong gale with hurricane force, with heavy rain. The 8th was a day of calm, and on the next day, but heavy seas with strong wind continued to the 9th inst. The majority of the passengers retired early. Towards midnight one lady passenger awoke, and finding her cabin filled with smoke, immediately raised an alarm, calling on a gentleman in an adjoining cabin to assist her. In less than half a minute all the passengers, including those in the steerage, were on deck, many of them having hurriedly left their beds to see the clothes in which they had been sleeping. Meanwhile, an effort was made to reach the fire, which up to that moment had been invisible. On opening the hatchway immediately adjoining the spot whence the smoke was issuing, flames burst forth, and it was then ascertained that the cargo of cotton had taken fire. Large volumes of water were instantly poured on the burning mass, with but small effect; however, and it was not until the steam fire annihilators were brought into use that any diminution in the fire was visible.

the captain and chief engine

other officers, were making every effort to get the fire in hand, another scene presented itself on deck. Under the eyes of the crowd of onlookers, provisions of all sorts were being hurriedly conveyed to the wharves, and the ship's boats in case it should be found necessary to abandon the ship. During all this time a strong gale was blowing, causing the ship to roll heavily. Until daylight no one knew the extent of the fire, so dense was the smoke. It was not until about 10 o'clock that it would have been almost impossible to put any ship's boats. At daybreak, however, after a careful investigation, the captain was able to assure the passengers that there was no immediate danger. Water, and more especially the steam annihilators, had been used to great advantage, and a smouldering mass of cotton which might break into flames at any moment, and it was impossible to discover the extent of the fire owing to the fact that every aperture in the neighbourhood had been closed to prevent the flames being fanned by the gale, which was blowing from the north. As the day dawned, the ship's boats were lowered, and the passengers returned to their cabins, and, after clothing themselves, made all preparations to abandon the ship. Chief-steward M'Leod here taken all precautions necessary in the department by commencing at once to load the boats with provisions, and to get the boats, and ordered all stores to be moved far away from the fire. Relief, however, came at last. At eight a.m. a sail was sighted ahead. The usual signals of distress were hoisted and rockets were fired. No response came for two hours, but at length the steamship *City of Richmond* came to the aid of the *City of Richmond*, which in less than half an hour was alongside. The vessel proved to be the steamer *Counsellor*, of the *Harris* Line, bound for Liverpool. She was making a speed of nine knots, while the *City of Richmond* could steam fourteen. An interchange of messages was made, and the *City of Richmond* alongside. The extreme danger of the situation was now over.

of a very sad na

just at this time. The captain of the Counselor suddenly fell dead on the deck, and the chief officer had to continue communications with the City of Richmond. Nothing was known of the burning ship at that point. All the water and steam available was directed into the burning vessel. Towards evening an attempt was made to reach the hold and examine the extent of the fire. Four smouldering holds had been taken out, when it was found imperative to shut up everything and exclude all air. All the next day was spent in such a manner. There were occasional clouds of dense smoke, but the flames were visible, and a heavy sea was running during the afternoon. The Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer Aller passed the City of Richmond, bound for New York, but the captain of the latter merely exchanged signals, feeling the position secure with the Counselor as convoy. Towards night a large steamer was seen bearing from the City of Richmond, which, after signals had been exchanged, proved to be the Cunard steamer Servia. In the darkness signals of distress were hoisted, and she drew alongside until daylight, when the City of Richmond discovered that the condition was a dangerous one was made known to her. She immediately agreed to stay by the burningship, and both then steamed ahead full speed in company. On reaching Liverpool the vessel was quickly extinguished, and the passengers were warmly congratulated by their friends. Among the passengers were the Kendal company and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Dacre, who had been playing in America.

Michael Bruce, the well-known Scottish cyclist, broke the record on the occasion of the fifty mile handicap by the Edinburgh Cycling Club. Bruce gave the limit man minutes start, and still came in first. His time was 2hrs. 30min. 5sec., being ten minutes less than the previous record.







## THE VERDICT.

Mr. Robert H. WALPOLE'S EVIDENCE. Mr. Robert H. Walpole, the defendant, examined by Mr. Graham, said he was 37 at month. He was in Constantinople in the second week of September, 1892. Up to the day of the occurrence which led to the plaintiff leaving the hotel he never spoke to the plaintiff. Witness never spoke to the plaintiff around the plaintiff's apartment, stating that he entered the plaintiff's room with her maid, and that there was no resistance on

Mr. Lockwood addressed the jury for the defence. He asked them if they thought the plaintiff's evidence had been shaketed cross-examination upon various matters which were incidental to the case, how could they credit her statements upon the main issue, the question of the promise of marriage. He contended that the jury could not say the plaintiff had made out to their satisfaction that any promise to marry had been made. They might, perhaps, disappro-

**LIVES COMPLICATED.**—Dr. King's Deed and Quinine have been a success. The public has been so much interested in the story of the doctor's life, without mercy, and so potent remedy. The public has been so much interested in the story of the doctor's life, without mercy, and so potent remedy. The public has been so much interested in the story of the doctor's life, without mercy, and so potent remedy.

On the second day of the annual shareholders' meeting, a amendment to the charter was moved that if seven years after the opening of the canal the advance made by the M. & O. Corporation be not repaid, the undertaking should be voted in a public trust.—Sir W. HOSKING strongly contended that there was in the bill every guarantee and security that the interests of the corporation would be fully met, and he carried the amendment. The amendment was withdrawn.—Sir J. PEARCE moved a new clause giving the corporation the power and privilege of a private shareholder at meetings of the company.—At

—

**MURKIN AT THE ST. LOUIS CANAL BILL.**  
On the consideration of the Canal Bill, as amended by Mr. F. J. Davis, moved that if seven years after the completion of the canal the advance made by the Mississippi River Improvement Corporation be not repaid, the undertaking should be vested in a public trust.—**SIR W. HOSCHKES** contended that there was in the bill every guarantee and security that the interests of the corporation would be fully met, and he believed the proposition would be accepted. The amendment was withdrawn.—**SIR J. PEARCE** moved a new clause giving the corporation the powers and privileges of a private company, and that the shareholders of the corporation should have meetings of the company.—**MR.**

**TO DAMEN GRAY HAIR.—LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORE** is the quickest, best, safest, and most effective remedy known for restoring the color of the hair. The color produced is most natural and permanent. It is the only English Hair Restorer of which

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**SALVATIONISTS AT EASTBOURNE.**  
The Eastbourne magistrates had before them on Thursday several persons charged

**A MENAGERIE ON FIRE.**  
**EXCITING SCENE.**  
 Biddale's menagerie, consisting of about

eight caravans of wild beasts, was exhibited at Filkington on Wednesday night. A few minutes before nine o'clock, when the exhibition was crowded, an alarm of fire was raised, and flames were immediately visible on the stage. A quantity of hay and straw had been stored where the fire broke out, and it is surmised that this ignited by a paraffin lamp. Although those who were in the exhibition were urged to leave as quietly as possible, the greatest excitement prevailed, and a rush was made to the exit. It was only the work of a few moments to smash down the front of the stage, so that a larger exit could be made. Meanwhile the flames leaped up to a great height, and it was feared that the conflagration would extend to the caravans, and would liberate the animals. People stampeded every direction, but fortunately the fire was confined to a limited space. The canvas roof was immediately removed, and buckets of water were thrown on the burning mass. A lion-tamer, a coloured man, carried many of the children to a place of safety. P. Hodgkinson, who happened to be in the exhibition, received a wound on the scalp. Boy named Filkington was burned, though not seriously.

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shall ever have of securing the freedom of the English people in educating their children in conformity with their own consciences. We are therefore bound by a obligation of faith and fidelity to our brethren to make any sacrifice of money, time, and labour to guard, to multiply, to raise the efficiency of our schools."

**DYSPEPSIA.**

**DYSPEPSIA.**

**DYSPEPSIA.**

**DYSPEPSIA.**

Shows itself by feelings of pain, tenderness, or Sickness, distension, or general uneasiness after taking of food; heartburn, flatulency, drowsiness, vomiting, either after meals or in the morning; burnings of the face, with redness the nose; sick headaches, tired, dry, or white tongue; foulness of breath, a frequent rawness, acid, sour or tasteless fluid in the less of appetite (more especially for breakfast), faintness, feelings of languor, with inclination to move after eating; irritability mental depression, amounting sometimes to melancholy; a torpid state of the bowels; the symptoms clearly indicate faulty digestibility of the stomach and defective gastric juice. No medicine acts so readily upon these drugs as our Dr. Pepp's. By bringing to the organs, increasing the quantity, improving the quality of the gastric juice; highest digestive efficiency is maintained; appetite returns, digestion is quickened; assimilation is rendered perfect.

**A<sup>N</sup> ANALYST'S VERDICT.**

**A** **ANALYST'S VERDICT.**  
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**A** **ANALYST'S VERDICT.**

"Dear Sir,—I have very much pleasure in un-  
taneously testifying to the efficacy of Guy's  
and Pratt Pills. I am a martyr to indigestion  
have found nothing so beneficial as your Pills.  
The Tonic was sent me by a friend of mine,  
member of the medical profession in Dublin.  
appears (from a letter I received) a short time  
to be, not a quack's mixture, but a tonic from  
science and prescription. — I am, yours faithfully,  
GARDNER."

**A** **WESLEYAN MINISTER.**  
**A** **WESLEYAN MINISTER.**  
**A** **WESLEYAN MINISTER.**  
**A** **WESLEYAN MINISTER** writes from  
Mann, St. Leonard's-on-Sea—  
"Dear sir,—I hereby desire to express my  
indebtedness to you for the speedy and grati-  
fying benefit my wife has derived from  
Guy's Tonic, her sufferings from indigestion,  
dyspepsia, and her loss of appetite protracted  
several months she would not take a meal  
until a fact, she was very rarely free from  
during those months, but your first bottle  
her appetite and greatly alleviated her suffer-  
ings and she is fast regaining her wonted cheer-  
fulness of spirit, she now takes her food with  
pleasure, and has no discomfort after."  
"Please accept our most cordial thanks for  
your excellent remedy, also for so promptly to

the other bottles as desired.  
"I remain, on her behalf,  
"Yours gratefully and sincerely,  
"April 28th, 1901." "SHEPHERD H.



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if taken at once: large house, low rent.—Apply 2

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